

THE BRITISH COLONIST
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:
One Year, (in advance) \$14.00
Six Months, do 8.00
Three Months, do 5.00
One Month, do 3.75

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

Legal Notices.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of Vancouver Island, B.C.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1860.

In the matter of the Sooke Copper Mining Company, Limited.

Ex parte GEORGE CAMPBELL.

The 24th day of July, A. D., 1867.

UPON READING THE PETITION OF [REDACTED] filed in this Court on the 24th day of July, A. D., 1867, and the affidavit of verification thereto, and upon hearing what was alleged by Mr. F. Conacher, the Petitioner, that the Court doth order that the said Company do pay the amount due to the Plaintiff, George Campbell, on his account with the said Company, on or before the 31st day of July, instant, and in default thereof, it is further ordered that the said Company shall be bound up under the provisions of this Act, or that they show up to the contrary hereon on the day and year last named.

(Signed) JOS. NEEDHAM, C.J.

Drake & Jackson, Solicitors for the Petitioner, Bastion street, Victoria.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, Vancouver Island, B.C.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

RICHARD WOODS, ACTING REGIS-
TRAR, of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, doth hereby
certify that a certain deed or instrument, bearing
the 25th day of May, A. D., 1867, made and executed
between the Plaintiff, John H. Morris, a Master
carpenter, as lessee, and James Marsh, a Merchant
and Charles James Marsh, a Trustee and
deed or instrument purporting to convey all his estate
and effects to the Plaintiff, for the benefit of the
creditors of the Plaintiff, was on this day, at the hour of 12 m.,
brought into my office for registration, and was
duly registered, according to the provisions of "The
Bankruptcy Act, 1867."

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this
first day of August, 1867.

RICHARD WOODS,
Acting Registrar.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate and Effects
of James B. Dougherty, late of Goven-
tian, Store Keeper, deceased, In-
testate.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE
above Estate are required to pay the amounts due
forthwith, to the undersigned, or to JOHN G. NOURIS,
Victoria. And all persons who have any claims against
the above Estate are required to send in their
accounts on or before the 15th day of October, 1867, to
JNO. J. P., Administrator.

Dated Cowichan, 6th August, 1867.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects
of William Lang Mitchell, late of the
Davis Claim, Williams Creek, Free
Miner, deceased, Intestate.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE
above Estate are required to pay the amounts due
forthwith; and all persons who have any claims against
the above Estate are required to send in their
accounts on or before the 15th day of October, 1867, to
CHAS. E. POLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Richfield, 12th July, 1867.

33d 29

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of
British Columbia.

In the matter of the Companies Act, 1852,
of the Companies Ordinance, 1856, and of the
Artesian Gold Mining Company, Limited.

THE JUDGE OF THE SUPREME
Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia has by an
order, dated the 18th day of July, A. D., 1867, appointed
Charles Edward Pooley, of Richfield, British Columbia,
to the Official Liquidator of the Artesian Gold Mining
Company, Limited.

Dated this 18th day of July, A. D., 1867.

CHAS. E. POLEY,
Official Administrator.

Dated Richfield, 12th July, 1867.

33d 29

DR. D. R. MORGAN
OCULIST,
523 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THOUGH SO RECENTLY ARRIVED,
Dr. M. takes pride in referring to the cure of a
number of severely diseased Eye Cures, as follows:

J. B. Haskell, 623 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.,
has been cured of a severe Case of Bright's Disease
by Dr. M. and is now in full health.

W. E. Gilbert, 111½ S. Market Street, San Fran-

cisco, has been cured of Bright's Disease.

John Gilmore, 111½ S. Market Street, San Fran-

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Monday Morning, Sept. 2, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

Yellow Fever.

In our article of Saturday upon the arrival of the Resaca at Esquimalt, we omitted to mention that before the ship was boarded by the Admiral's boat the washing was sent ashore to a Chinese laundry. This is much to be regretted, as nothing is more likely to spread the disease—as has been found in Bermuda and elsewhere—than washing the clothes ashore. The officers have been allowed to land on the opposite side of Esquimalt harbor; this, under a proper sanitary cordon, we see no objection to. We are glad that the Admiral has taken the precautions he has adopted, for we believe, in the language of the most celebrated American authority on this disease, that "to do away with quarantine restrictions would be placing a price on human life and bartering it for the sake of trade." We shall look forward with much interest to the effect that the presence of the Resaca at San Francisco will have upon the health of the place.

Mining Affairs.

The news from the mines is most encouraging. The fine weather has enabled many companies heretofore idle to open their ground. More gold has been taken out of the various claims for the past month than for any corresponding period since the Cariboo mines were first discovered. It is confidently believed that the amount of the precious metal washed out during the present will exceed that of any previous year. This marked improvement in mining matters will cause every interest in the Colony to look up, and exert a beneficial effect upon business in this city. It is also worthy of remark that in addition to the recent strikes and steady yield on William Creek, numerous outside creeks are contributing their quota to swell the volume of the golden stream.

The Luxembourg Guarantee.

Mr. Montague Bernard, the celebrated international jurist, has written a letter to the London *Times* on the Luxembourg guarantee. "Unquestionably," he says, "the guarantee is collective in the sense that each of the six Powers (excluding Belgium) has a right to insist that the aid of the other five be invoked, at the same time as its own, and that the liability be borne in common—to demand, in short, the application of the ordinary principle of suretyship, which modern legislation has borrowed from Roman law, so far as that principle is applicable to such a transaction. But if it was intended to provide that the default of one should discharge all the rest, and that the only case in which assistance could possibly be invoked should be the case in which it would be invoked in vain, this should have been expressed in a manner that would leave no room for misconception. But in truth it never is, or can be right or wise to contract, be it never so openly, illusory engagements. Considerations of honour and prudence forbid it alike." The conclusion is that Great Britain has, in fact, in engaging to guarantee (with other Powers) the neutrality of Luxembourg, contracted, as we have always contended, a new and most dangerous obligation, from which the nation cannot now honorably escape.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES

British Columbia—Murder at Hat Creek.

LYTTON, Aug. 28.—By stage to-day I am informed that a murder was committed on Sunday last by Indians on Hat Creek two miles from the wagon-road. The party killed was a Frenchman, whose name is supposed to be Devoe. He was travelling over from Savana's to Lillooet, when he was attacked and killed for the few traps he had with him. The Indians with his horse returned to Savana's where the horse was recognised, and was found to be wounded in the flank, which caused inquiry to be made. Two Indians are tied up awaiting Mr. Cornwall's arrival. Mr. Chaperone found the body yesterday, and is packing it in. One of the Indians belongs to Kamloops.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, 29th.—A telegram from Pensacola, Florida, says that a vessel had commenced laying out the cable from that point to Key West, when it was discovered that two men died of yellow fever. The question was discussed and decided by cutting and buoying the cable and running to sea until the epidemic abated.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Negotiations with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims on the basis of the cession of British Columbia, are progressing satisfactorily.

Canada.

MONTRÉAL, August 29.—At the nomination for members of Parliament to-day Cartier's friends raised a riot. The troops were called out, the cavalry charged in two squadrons and guarded the candidate home. The casualties are very severe and number over 30. None, however, are reported to be fatal.

Europe.

LONDON, August 29.—Active preparations are being made by the Admiralty and War Office for the expedition to Abyssinia. Sixteen steamers have been chartered for the transport of troops.

Advises from Athens denounce as false the reports of Omar Pacha's success in subduing the rebellion, and say the rebels still hold out in the mountains.

PARIS, August 29.—The *Moniteur* says the recent conference at Salzburg is a new pledge of peace for Europe. Much uneasiness prevails on the Bourse in consequence of an apprehension of war.

BERLIN, August 29.—Minister Bancroft has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian Court. After three hours' interview with the King and Prime Minister he dined with the King and rode to Berlin in the Royal coach with the King.

San Francisco Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 30.—Sailed, 29th—Steamer Active, Victoria, 30th—Steamer Montana, Panama.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—It is not true that there has been any formal resignation in the Cabinet.

Rousseau in a letter to General Grant pronounces as false Sheridan's charges that he interfered with his administration.

John Savage has accepted the position of Chief Organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood, and he is expected to effect a union of the two wings.

The *Express*' special states that the State Department has been notified through its agents that Gen. Prim, the Spanish revolutionist, if successful, will offer Cuba to our Government at a price to be fixed by a mixed commission. To keep England a passive spectator, Cuba will be pledged to repay the British bondholders.

Sheridan telegraphs that the yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form at New Orleans.

Some radical German American citizens presented an address to Romero to-day for Juarez, expressing their approbation at his course during the recent struggle and congratulating him upon his success.

The President furnished a copy of his correspondence with General Grant to the New York *Herald*, exclusively, as a compliment from that journal's recent somersault in his favor, and refused even to allow it to appear in the *Intelligencer*.

A dissolution of the Cabinet is close at hand. McCulloch and Randall has informed the President that they would immediately retire if desired. The President made no definite answer. It is believed that he would not accept McCulloch's resignation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The National Labor Congress adjourned last night. It was a poor success. Only sixty delegates were present, instead of the hundreds which had been anticipated. The large skating pond had been engaged for the session of this Congress, but the slim attendance caused the selection of a very small hall, which was never filled. A resolution was passed, advising against an eight hour law by State Legislatures.

IMPROVED.—Horace Greeley, in a recent temperance address in Philadelphia, stated the following as an evidence that there had been a great improvement since he was a boy:

I remember it was talked of as a great scandal if a man did not furnish liquor and tobacco at the funeral of his little child. Indeed, it was regarded quite as necessary that he should furnish them with chairs. If I recollect right on the installation of the Rev. Dr. Lord, ex-President of Dartmouth College, as a young and eloquent clergyman, in my native town, everybody was drunk. In fact, I don't think I ever saw a more drunken

in my life.

until Congress passed a general law on the subject. Quite a number of wild, impracticable resolutions were adopted. Among them one declaring the soil like the air, water and light the free gift of a bountiful God to man; that to hold and traffic in any of these elements, is sacrilegious and in direct contravention of the designs of the Creator.

Trevellich of Detroit, was appointed a delegate to visit Europe. Pittsburgh was selected as the place of meeting of the next Congress in May. A small amount of funds was collected, it being stated that many of the Trades' Union had been on strike lately, and had exhausted all their money. The occasion excited little interest and the concluding mass meeting last night was thinly attended.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22.—Gov. Wise made a speech to-day, declaring that the test oath is unconstitutional. He appealed to the white masses of the North against the efforts to make the white freemen of the South subject to the domination of black freedmen. He said the interest on bonds must be reduced to avoid dishonor and save the reputation of the country.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Grant, in reply to the President, earnestly urges, in the name of a patriotic people who sacrificed millions of treasure to preserve the Union, that the order removing Sheridan shall not be insisted upon. It is the unmistakable expressed wish of the country that Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law, and he beg their voices may be heard. Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently, and his removal will be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress, and will be interpreted as a triumph for the unconstructed element in the South, and will embolden them to new opposition to the loyal masses, believing they have the Executive with them. Grant says Thomas has repeatedly protested against being assigned to either of the Southern Departments, and his services entitle him to consideration. Hancock ought not to be removed. His Department is a complicated one and would take a new commander some time to become acquainted with it.

The President replies, thanking Grant for his promptness in submitting his views. He says he is not conscious that the question of removing Sheridan has ever been submitted to the people for determination, and it would be unjust to the Army to assume that he alone is capable of commanding the Fifth Department. He speaks in high terms of Gen. Thomas as an old and tried officer, with great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. The affairs of Gen. Sheridan's District are in a greatly disturbed condition and bitter spirit of antagonism has resulted from Gen. Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exceeded his authority granted by Congress, and still more so by resort to authority not granted by law. His rule, in fact, has been one of absolute tyranny without reference to the principles of our Government or the nature of our free institutions. His course has seriously interfered with the harmonious and satisfactory execution of the laws of Congress, and that act alone is sufficient to justify a change. His removal cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress, for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who never failed to obey the law or to exact obedience from others. The mere change of commanders cannot alter the law, and General Thomas will be as much bound by the requirements as General Phil. Sheridan and cannot embolden the people to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them, for they are perfectly familiar with his antecedents.

The President knows he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress. He compliments Thomas and Hancock, and feels certain to find Sheridan suitable for Indian warfare by the display of that energy and enterprise which gave him an enviable reputation in the late struggle. He says, being Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and believing it his duty to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, he has issued an order for the change of Commander in the Fifth District, regarding it as absolutely necessary for the execution of the law. He tells Grant, in conclusion, that he did not, from the first, consider Sheridan the most suitable man for that command, and time has strengthened his conviction on this point. He, therefore, supersedes him by an officer who, while faithfully observing the law, will give general satisfaction to the people, white and black, both North and South.

Europe.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The preliminaries for a meeting between the King of Prussia and the sovereigns of the South German States, has been agreed upon, and Baden is fixed as the place where the conference will be held.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 26.—The intelligence from Caudia says that while a Prussian steamer was taking aboard refugees from the Cretan coast, the commander of a Turkish man-of-war forbade further embarkation. The Prussian refused to desist and both vessels ran out their guns and prepared to fight. Omar Pacho, who was in the vicinity at the

time, interfered and prevented an engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The reports of troubles in Spain are conflicting and unreliable. Unofficial dispatches from Madrid maintain that the rising was put down, and the insurrection ended. Advances from the insurgents themselves maintain that the movement against the Government is gaining strength daily.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Velpan, the eminent surgeon, is dead.

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—The Greek steamer Arkadi which has been so successful in running the blockade around Crete, was pursued by a Turkish man-of-war, when the crew of the Arkadi finding themselves in danger of being captured, scuttled and set fire to the steamer and took to their boats. The Arkadi sank and the crew escaped to the shore.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Semi-official journals in this city fiercely attack the policy of France and denounce Napoleon's action in the Salzburg conference. They assert that in spite of the denials, definite arrangements for a South German confederacy have actually been made between Austria and the States of Southern Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Dispatches from the East report that a rising has taken place at Montenegro, which has speedily been suppressed. At least accounts the country was quiet.

The life raft Noapareil is on exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

The King of Sweden will meet the King of Prussia at Berlin shortly.

Several Japanese officers and merchants have arrived.

Canada.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Catholic Bishop of Quebec died on Tuesday.

China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The navy department has received a dispatch detailing late events at Formosa. Admiral Ball writes from Shanghai, 19th, that he left Shanghai, June 7th, in the Hartford, accompanied by the Wyoming. The party which landed consisted of 118 sailors and marines, armed with muskets and rifles, with four days' ration. They landed off the bay at the southeast end of Formosa, at 9:30, under Commander Belknap, of the Hartford, Lieutenant McKenzie, second in command. The savages were seen assembling on the hills two miles distance, armed with muskets. They were visible most of the day, and displayed courage and strategics equal to American Indians. They kept behind cover, frequently leading our men into ambush. One detachment pursued them out of the sight of the ship until 2 p.m., when they halted to rest, and the savages crept upon the party, which was commanded by McKenzie, who, placing himself at the head of the company daringly led the charge into the ambush and fell mortally wounded. He died before reaching the ships. Several officers and men had already experienced severe sun strokes, and being generally exhausted, Commander Belknap reluctantly retired, executing march under the heat of a sun ninety-two degrees. The casualties reported are one killed and fourteen sunstruck—four dangerously. No troops unaccustomed to bush life ever displayed greater spirit, apparently. Sailors are not adapted to this kind of warfare against the skillful enemy, and it was determined not to land them again, and the party returned to Shanghai. The Admiral says the only effectual remedy against these savages is for the Chinese authorities on the island to occupy this bay with settlements of their own, protected by the military, which may be effected through our Minister at Pekin.

Lieut. McKenzie was buried with prescribed honors in the garden of the British Consul at Takas.

The report of the other officers are appended, but they contain little not already published in detailed accounts.

New Advertisements.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Monday, September 2d.

THEATRE ROYAL.

OPERATIC NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1867,

On which occasion the performance will be under the Patronage of His Excellency Governor Seymour

The Bianchi Italian Opera Troupe

Will appear in

CHOICE OPERATIC GEMS!

IN FULL DRESS,

Accompanied by an Excellent Orchestra.

IL TROVATORE!

With Signor Bellini (the celebrated Prince Donizetti).

Signor Vanzoni (Giovanni) as.....Ascanio.

Signor Bianchi (Pietro) as.....Camillo.

Signor Bellini as.....Dante.

Signor Dolores as.....Enea.

The performance concluding with the Comic Fuet from

ELIXER D'AMOUR!

By Signor Bellini and Signor Bellini.

The Orchestra will consist of M. Sandri, Digby Palmer, Bushell, and Maguire.

The Office will be open on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 a.m. to 12 m.p., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Prices of Admission—Brass Circle and Parquette, \$1.00; Th. \$1.; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

Doors open at half past 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

For terms, apply to

221 1w2p

221 1w

Medical.

Serofula, or King's Evil. A constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this part becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the system, pervades the whole body, and is burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The serofula taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth, and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the lot of man who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects come on by deposition from the blood of corrupt or felonious matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is terminal tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that serofula's constitutions not only suffer from serofula's complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases: consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not serofula in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which desolates the human family has its origin directly in the serofula's contamination; and many disorders, such as the fever, colic, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are serofula; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only serofula, but all those other afflictions which arise from it, such as Enteritis and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Purpura, Boils, Ulcers, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter, and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Siphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsey, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from VITIATION OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for serofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them, and by purifying properties such, and cleanse, and purify the system, and correct its organic mechanism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints: Enteritis, Hernia, Strangury, Protrusion from a disordered Stomach, Nervous Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Infection of the Bowels, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

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